84-977

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In the
Supreme Court of the United States
October Term, 1984

No._____

Johnny Sagona, Petitioner

v.

State of Louisiana, Respondent

Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Louisiana Supreme Court

---

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December 12, 1984

In the

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1984

No._____

Johnny Sagona, Petitioner

v.

State of Louisiana, Respondent

Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Louisiana Supreme Court

---

Petitioner, Johnny Sagona, respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the Supreme Court, State of Louisiana, entered in these proceedings on September 14, 1984

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1) Whether the State's failure to respond to requested discovery material violated petitioner's right to a fair trial under the due process clause of the United States Constitution?

OPINION BELOW

The judgment of the Louisiana Supreme Court was rendered without opinion of said court and a copy of that judgment appears in the Appendix hereto.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal of Louisiana, First Circuit, affirmed the conviction of petitioner and this opinion is found in *State v. Sagona*, 451 So.2d 1171 (La.App. 1 Cir. 1984), a copy of which appears in the Appendix hereto.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Louisiana Supreme Court was entered on September 14, 1984. A timely Application for Extension of Time in Which to File Petition for Writ of Certiorari was filed with this Honorable Court within the sixty (60) day period for filing application of certiorari.

The November 14, 1984 expiration date for filing was thereafter extended thirty (30) days, or until December 14, 1984 by the Honorable Byron R. White, Associate Justice of the United States and Circuit Justice for the Fifth Circuit. This Court's jurisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1257(3).

STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 5:

Criminal actions — Provisions concerning — due process of law and just compensation.

No person shall be held to answer a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

U.S.C.A. Const. Amend 15, Section 1:

Citizens of the United States.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

LSA-C.Cr.P. Art. 716:

Statements by the defendant.

A. Upon motion of the defendant, the court shall order the district attorney to permit or authorize the defendant to inspect and copy, photograph or otherwise reproduce any relevant written or recorded confession or statement of any nature, including recorded testimony before a grand jury, or copy thereof, of the defendant in the possession, custody, control, or knowledge of the district attorney.

B. Upon motion of the defendant, the court shall order the district attorney to inform the defendant of the existence, but not the contents, of any oral confession or statement of any nature, made by the defendant, which the district attorney intends to offer in evidence at the trial, with the information as to when, where and to whom such oral confession or statement was made.

C. Upon motion of the defendant, the court shall order the district attorney to inform the defendant of the substance of any oral statement which the state intends to offer in evidence made by the defendant, whether before or after arrest, in response to interrogatories by any person then known to the defendant to be a law enforcement officer.

LSA-C.CR.P. Art. 718:

Documents and tangible objects.

Subject to the limitation of Article 723, on motion of the defendant, the court shall order the district attorney to permit or authorize the defendant to inspect, copy, examine, test scientifically, photograph, or otherwise reproduce books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, buildings, places, or copies or portions thereof, which are within the possession, custody, or control of the State, and which:

(1) are favorable to the defendant and which are material and relevant to the issue of guilt or punishment, or

(2) are intended for use by the state as evidence at the trial, or

(3) were obtained from or belong to the defendant.

The court may determine whether evidence is subject to the provisions of Paragraph (1) hereof by in camera inspection.

LSA-C.CR.P. Art. 729.5.

Failure to comply; sanctions.

A. If at any time during the course of the proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with this Chapter or with an order issued pursuant to this Chapter, the court may order such party to permit the discovery or inspection,grant a continuance, order a mistrial on motion of the defendant, prohibit the party from introducing into evidence the subject matter not disclosed, or enter such other order, other than dismissal, as may be appropriate.

B. In addition to the sanctions authorized in Part A hereof, if at any time prior or subsequent to final disposition the court finds that either the state through the district attorney or assistant district attorney or the defendant or his counsel has willfully failed to comply with this Chapter or with an order issued pursuant to this Chapter, such failure shall be deemend to be a constructive contempt of court.

STATEMENT OF CASE

Petitioner, Johnny Sagona, was found guilty by a six member jury before the 18th Judicial District Court, Parish of West Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of the crime of theft, a violation of LSA-R.S. 14:67. In this prosecution the State alleged that petitioner committed theft of approximately 8,000 gallons of gasoline having a value of over $500.00.

Prior to the trial of this matter, petitioner entered a plea of not guilty before the court. Thereafter, on or about June 16, 1982, petitioner filed a Motion for Bill of Particulars and a Motion for Discovery. The Motion for Bill of Particulars was answered by the

State on January 13, 1983, however, the Motion for Discovery was never answered by the State and the record is void of any disposition whatsoever on said motion.

On March 23, 1983, petitioner filed a Motion to Dismiss alleging that the State failed to produce the requested discovery material and as such violated his right to a fair trial. This motion was denied by the court on April 21, 1983, and petitioner then applied for Supervisory Writs to the First Circuit Court of Appeal presenting the same issue. This application was denied on the ground that petitioner had adequate remedy on appeal.

On June 23, 1983, the jury found petitioner guilty of theft and on September 8, 1983, petitioner filed a Motion for New Trial which was heard and denied by the court that same day.

Thereafter, petitioner lodged an appeal with the First Circuit Court of Appeal, State of Louisiana, alleging that the failure of the State to respond to requested discovery material violated his right to a fair trial. The court rejected petitioner's contention upholding the conviction and sentence.

Petitioner then applied to the Louisiana Supreme Court for Supervisory Writs which were denied without opinion of said court.

ARGUMENT

Petitioner, Johnny Sagona, avers that he has been denied the right to a fair trial as provided for in the due process clause of the United States Constitution. Petitioner formulates this contention on the State's failure to respond to a timely filed motion for Discovery and moreover, on the court's failure to dispense with the pending Motion for Discovery before the court.

In the case sub judice, the record reveals that petitioner filed a Motion for Discovery on June 16, 1982, a copy of which appears in the Appendix hereto. This motion was filed in accordance with LSA-C.Cr.P. Art. 716 et seq, which states that:

> "A. Upon motion of the defendant, the court shall order the district attorney to permit or authorize the defendant to inspect and copy, photograph or otherwise reproduce any relevant written or recorded confession or statement of any nature, including recorded testimony before a grand jury, or copy thereof, of the defendant in the possession, custody, control, or knowledge of the district attorney.
>
> "B. Upon motion of the defendant, the court shall order the district attorney to inform the defendant of the existence, but not the contents, of any oral confession or statement of any nature, made by the defendant, which the district attorney intends to offer in evidence at trial, with the information as to when, where and to whom such oral confession or statement was made.
>
> "C. Upon motion of the defendant, the court shall order the district attorney to inform the defendant of the substance of any oral statement which the state intends to offer in evidence made by the defendant, whether before or after arrest, in response to interrogation by any person then known to the defendant to be a law enforcement officer."

The gist of petitioner's claim is governed by LSA-C.Cr.P.

Art. 718, which states that:

> "Subject to the limitation of Article 723, on motion of the defendant, the court shall under the district attorney to permit or authorize the defendant to inspect, copy, examine, test scientifically, photograph, or otherwise reproduce books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, buildings, places, or copies or portions thereof, which are within the possession, custody, or control of the state and which:
>
> (1) are favorable to the defendant and which are material and relevant to the issue of guilt or punishment, or
>
> (2) are intended for use by the state as evidence at the trial, or
>
> (3) were obtained from or belong to the defendant.
>
> "The court may determine whether evidence is subject to the provisions of Paragraph (1) hereof by in camera inspection.

The pre-trial motions were scheduled for hearing before the court on July 27, 1982, and at that time the court continued said hearing without date, to be reassigned. It must be noted that thereafter this matter was rescheduled and continued on several occasions by the state and by defendant's failure to appear. However, a clear review of the entire records reveals that there was no disposition of the Motion for Discovery. Furthermore, the record is void of an order by the court directing the district attorney to comply with petitioner's request for discovery material as provided for in LSA-C.Cr.P. Article 716 and 718.

After the time period that the Hearing of Motions were continued petitioner filed a Motion to Dismiss on March 23, 1983, and this matter was heard

by the court on April 21, 1983. At this hearing petitioner avered that the suppression and/or non-disclosure of evidence favorable to the accused violated his right to due process of law. The court denied petitioner's motion to dismiss that same day and proceeded with the prosecution of petitioner.

Thereafter, the court on June 20, 1983, held a hearing on petitioner's motion to suppress and denied same. The trial commenced on June 21, 1983, which resulted in a verdict of guilty on June 21, 1983.

Petitioner now avers and would show that the failure of the State to provide requested discovery material and the failure of the court to order such discovery and/or dispense with the pending motion before the court violates his right to trial under the due process clause of the United States Constitution. In *Brady v. Maryland,* 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1195, 10 L.Ed.2d 215 (1963), this Honorable Court held that suppression by the prosecution of evidence favorable to an accused upon request violates due process where the evidence is material either to guilt or punishment, irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution. Moreover, in *United States v. Agurs,* 427 U.S. 97, 96 S.Ct. 2392, 49 L.Ed.2d (1976), the court noted that when a general request for discovery material is made there is no breach of the prosecutor's constitutional duty to disclose unless the nondisclosure deprived the defendant of a fair trial.

Throughout these proceedings petitioner has maintained that the State failed to comply with his request for exculpatory evidence. Petitioner's request for exculpatory evidence was founded on LSA-C.Cr.P. Art. 718, in which petitioner requested authorization from the court to permit inspection, copying, examination, scientific testing, or photographing of all books, papers, or documents, photographs and tangible objects

within possession, custody or control of the State, and which were favorable to the defendant and which were material and relevant to the issue of guilt or punishment, and were intended for use by the State as evidence at trial.

Despite this request, the State failed to provide the requested material and in fact failed to answer petitioner's discovery request when the record itelf verifies petitioner's contention of exculpatory evidence in possession of the State. During the hearing on the motion to dismiss, the prosecutor informed the court on page 28, line 6 through line 12, of the transcript of the proceedings held on April 21, 1983, that:

> "However, bear in mind, if Your Honor will, that samples were taken for the purpose of testing. The results of those tests are available and the people who made the tests are available for cross-examination by the defendant in this case."

Petitioner avers that the test results of the material found in the tank trailer were in fact discovery material in that they were material to guilt and punishment of this defendant. Moreover, the record reveals that the material contained in tank number four (4) of the tank trailer was in fact exculpatory evidence in that the testimony adduced at trial revealed that this tank was contaminated. During direct examination of Mr. Gary Keaton, page 90, line 8 through line 11 of the trial transcript reveal that Mr. Keaton testified as follows:

> "Q. Tank number four sir?
>
> "A. I would classify that as a gasoline but more along the lines of a regular because octanes were not that high; I found this would be maybe contaminated."

Further, during direct examination of Mr. Arvin Vera, page 101, line 14 through 16 of the trial transcript, Mr. Vera testified that:

> "A. Four was a little bit different, they had a little bit heavier material but still was basically gasoline, probably mixture with some kind of diesel."

Above is the only expert testimony as to the contents of the tank trailer. Both witnesses testified that the contents of tank number four of the tank trailer was not pure sweet gasoline as contended by the State. Moreover, the results of these tests were never provided to defendant in spite of his request for discovery material. Adding to the constitutional violation of due process of law in the State's failure to respond to requested discovery material is the court's failure to dispense with the pending motion for discovery prior to trial.

In *State v. Johnson*, 426 So.2d 95 (La. 1983), the Louisiana Supreme Court noted that reversible error results when the undisclosed evidence, considered in the context of the entire record, creates a reasonable doubt that did not exist, also see *United States v. Agurs, supra,* and *State v. Prudholm,* 446 so.2d 729 (La. 1984).

In the present case the State alleges that the contents of the tank trailer were pure sweet gasoline. At trial, the record reveals that tanks one, two, three and five were the only tanks that contained pure gasoline. The contents of tank number four was not pure gasoline and was possibly contaminated with some other substance which gives weight to petitioner's claim that he was hauling waste and/or slop gasoline.

In *U.S. v. Pollack,* 534 F.2d 964 (D.C. Cir. 1976), the court noted that disclosure by the State must be made at such time as to allow the defense to use the favorable material effectively in presentation of its case.

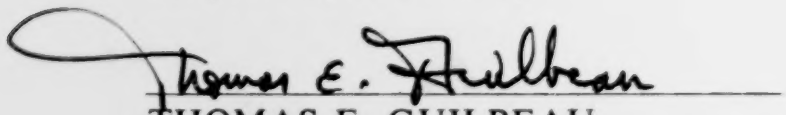
Had the State provided petitioner with the requested discovery material then and only then would petitioner's conviction have been in compliance with the due process clause of the United States Constitution. Moreover, petitioner's defense was grossly prejudiced by the State's failure to respond to his discovery request in that any adequate response by the State may have resulted in a plea of guilty by petitioner had his counsel known the results of chemical testing on the contents of the tank trailer. Further, if defense counsel would have known of these tests he could have conducted his own test to determine the extent of the contaminated material in the tank trailer.

In conclusion, it must be noted that petitioner could not avail himself of the provisions of LSA-C.Cr.P. Art. 729.5, as the court had not ordered the State to comply with the requested discovery material.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, a writ of certiorari should issue to review the judgment and opinion of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Respectfully submitted,



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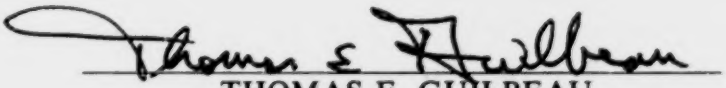
Attorney for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that three copies of the above and foregoing was this day forwarded to all counsel of record by depositing said copies in the U.S. Mail, properly addressed and postage prepaid.

Lafayette, Louisiana, this 13th day of December, 1984.



THOMAS E. GUILBEAU

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No._____

Johnny Sagona, Petitioner

v.

State of Louisiana, Respondent

APPENDIX

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December 12, 1984

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The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana

STATE OF LOUISIANA NO. 84-K-1266
VS.
JOHNNY SAGONA

IN RE: JOHNNY SAGONA applying for Supervisory Writs to the First Circuit Court of Appeal, No. 83-KA-1243, from the Eighteenth Judicial District Court, Parish of West Baton Rouge, No. 97,220 Division "A".

September 14, 1984

Denied.

HTL
PFC
WFM
JLD
FAB
JCW

Supreme Court of Louisiana
September 14, 1984

Clerk of Court
For the Court

STATE OF LOUISIANA
VERSUS
JOHNNY SAGONA

COURT OF APPEAL
FIRST CIRCUIT
STATE OF LOUISIANA
NO. 83 KA 1243

ON APPEAL FROM THE EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT (No. 97,220), PARISH OF WEST BATON ROUGE, HONORABLE CATHERINE D. KIMBALL, JUDGE PRESIDING

BEFORE: PONDER, WATKINS AND CARTER, JJ.

WATKINS, J. MAY 30, 1984

Defendant was charged by bill of information with the crime of theft of approximately 6,000 gallons of gasoline having a value in excess of $500.00 in violation of LSA-R.S. 14:67. Following a trial by a six-person jury, the defendant was found guilty as charged. He was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of $2,000.00 and court costs or to serve ninety (90) days in the parish jail, and, in addition, was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of seven (7) years. Defendant now appeals his conviction and sentence, alleging two assignments of error, viz:

1. The trial court erred when it overruled defendant's motion for a new trial based on the grounds that the state failed to prove an essential element, that the value of the property taken was over $500.00, by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

2. The trial court erred when it overruled defendant's motion for a new trial on the grounds that the state failed to respond to defendant's timely filed motion for discovery requesting a portion of the seized substance for analysis by defendant.

FACTS:

Defendant was arrested at approximately 2:15 a.m. on March 2, 1982, while attempting to release his tractor-trailer tank truck which had become stuck in the muddy area adjacent to the bank of the Intracoastal Canal at the stubout of Louisiana Highway 415 in West Baton Rouge Parish. A highway patrolman had noticed the activity on the secluded part of the highway about two miles west of Port Allen, Louisiana, and upon investigation discovered the tank truck together with defendant, a wrecker and a helper. Defendant admitted to the officer that the truck was his and that it contained "waste" or slop gasoline. When the officer noticed some thick black liquid at the rear of the truck, he became suspicious that hazardous material was being illegally disposed of. He called the Louisiana State Police Hazardous Materials Section which, in turn, dispatched a trooper.

When the trooper arrived at the scene, he inspected the truck and its contents. The state trooper found several violations of the hazardous materials regulations and/or the Highway Regulatory Act and arrested defendant and impounded his trailer truck, securing it in a wrecker yard in West Baton Rouge Parish. The trooper then notified the criminal investigation bureau, which took samples from each of the four sections of defendant's tank truck. The contents of the samples were tested by an independent laboratory and found to be clean gasoline, both leaded and unleaded, rather than the residue from the clean gasoline which collects in what is termed "slop tanks" on the shipping barges. As a result of the investigation, defendant was arrested; also a tug boat, the Zephyr, was searched and the captain and the crew members of the Zephyr were arrested.

At the instant trial two of the crew members testified that on the night in question they had shipped gasoline belonging to Amoco from Texas City, Texas to the Port Allen Amoco docks, controlling two barges with ten gasoline tanks and two slop tanks on each barge, each holding about 2,000 gallons of fuel. They further testified that on the night in question the crew had offloaded the gasoline tanks of both barges at the Amoco dock, then traveled some distance up the Intracoastal Canal and pumped fuel from the slop tanks into defendant's truck. One crew member testified he had received $1,700.00 cash money from the captain of the tug in payment for his transaction. The second crew member testified he had received $300.00 from the tug captain for the same transaction.

During the time the truck was impounded, the troopers noticed a liquid was leaking from the truck. The manager of the wrecking yard called the troopers, who came out and washed down the area to minimize any danger of fire. After about three days, the troopers returned the gasoline to Amoco, as the situation had become very dangerous because of the loaded truck sitting idle in the wreck yard.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 2:

Defendant contends that his conviction should be set aside as the state failed to respond to his request for discovery, arguing that failure to furnish *Brady* (infra) material to defendant upon his request denied to defendant his constitutional right to a fair trial. Defendant bases his argument in brief on the holding in *Brady v. Maryland,* 373 U.S. 83, 93 S.Ct. 1194, 10 L.Ed.2d 215 (1963), which requires the disclosure of evidence favorable to an accused upon request where such evidence is material either to the guilt or the punishment of defendant.

The record shows that defendant filed a motion for discovery on June 16, 1982, following his arrest in March of 1982. On March 22, 1983, defendant filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds that the state had failed to respond to defendant's motion for discovery; this motion to dismiss was denied. Defendant then applied for writs to the Supreme Court, arguing that he was denied his right to a fair trial when the state returned the allegedly stolen gasoline to its owner, Amoco, thus denying defendant access to evidence that was possibly exculpatory. Writs were denied on the ground that defendant had adequate remedy on appeal.

The right to be protected against the prosecutor's failure to reveal its possession of exculpatory evidence is founded on the due process clause of the U. S. Constitution and is designed to assure a fair trial. *Brady v. Maryland,* supra. In this case, the defendant's motion for discovery was a "general request" and falls within the third category of evidence to which the Brady rules apply as set forth by the Supreme Court in U.S. v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97, 96 S.Ct. 2392, 49 L.Ed.2d 342 (1976). If a general request is made for exculpatory materials, a conviction will only be overturned if the omitted evidence creates a reasonable doubt about the guilt of the defendant that did not otherwise exist. *State v. Prudholm,* _____ So.2d _____, (La. 1984), 82 KA 1528, January 16, 1984.

Discovery in criminal cases is regulated by the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure. LSA-C.Cr.P. 718 provides that, on motion of the defendant, the court shall order the district attorney to permit or authorize the defendant to inspect, copy, examine, test scientifically, or photograph, or otherwise reproduce books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, buildings, places, or copies of portions thereof, which are within the possession, custody or control of the

state, and which are favorable to the defendant and which are material and relevant to the issue of guilt or punishment or are intended for use by the state as evidence at trial. However, the prosecutor has no constitutional duty to make a complete and detailed accounting of all police investigative works on a case to defense counsel. *U.S. v. Brown,* 628 F.2d 471 (U.S. 5th Cir. 1980), rehearing denied, 633 F.2d 582 (1980). Failure of the state to comply with discovery procedures does not automatically require reversal; the court will examine the circumstances to determine whether defendant was actually prejudiced by the non-disclosure. *State v. Vaccaro,* 411 So.2d 415 (La. 1982).

Even assuming there was a violation of LSA-C.Cr.P. article 718, when the state failed to respond to defendant's motion for discovery, the record shows that defendant did not avail himself of the sanctions set forth in LSA-C.Cr.P. 729.5.[1] He did not object to the admission into evidence of the results of scientific tests performed by the state on the samples of gasoline, nor did defendant request a mistrial, a continuance or recess.[2] Further, at trial, defendant was given every opportunity to cross-examine the persons who conducted the tests on the samples taken from defendant's truck, and to present his own evidence to the jury.

Moreover, when defendant filed his motion for discovery, the contents of the trailer truck had been returned to its rightful owner, Amoco Oil Company, because of the highly dangerous situation created by impounding and storing several thousand gallons of gasoline in an old tank truck that was leaking. There is no showing of bad faith on the part of the state nor does defendant so allege.

From the testimony adduced at trial, the results of the scientific tests of the contents of defendant's truck cannot be said to be exculpatory to defendant, as they indicated that defendant's truck contained clear gasoline, not the residue from the slop tanks on the shipping barges, as contended by defendant. Thus, even had the state responded to defendant's motion for discovery, the material discovered would not have been of any help to defendant's position.

In brief, defendant does not allege which specific evidence that was denied to him would have been favorable to his defense, only that he has been denied the opportunity to develop certain defense evidence which would have been relevant, material, important, crucial and not cumulative to his case. We find this to be highly speculative, and the mere possibility that tests might have produced favorable results is insufficient to prejudice defendant. See *State v. Robinson,* 386 So.2d 1374 (La. 1980). We cannot say defendant was denied his right to a fair trial in this instance.

There is no merit to this assignment of error.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 1:

Defendant contends that the trial court erred when it overruled defendant's motion for new trial based on the grounds that the state failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt an essential element of the crime, that the property stolen had a value over $500.00. Further, defendant argues that, because the state has failed to prove an essential element of theft, he is entitled to have his conviction set aside and a judgment of acquittal entered on the record.

In *State v. Korman,* 439 So.2d 1099 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1983), this Court held that only the weight of the evidence can be reviewed in a motion for new trial under LSA-C.Cr P. 851; the sufficiency of the evidence

is reviewable under LSA-C.Cr.P. 821. However, because defendant herein utilized an improper motion, he will not be barred from having the evidence received at his trial reviewed for sufficiency under LSA-C.Cr.P. 821 because the relief defendant seeks is in fact a judgment of acquittal; not a new trial See *State v. Allen,* 440 So.2D 1330, 1337 (La. 1983), concurring opinion by Justice Lemmon.

LSA-C.Cr.P. 821 incorporates the standard for reviewing sufficiency of evidence that was set forth in *Jackson v. Virginia,* 443 U.S. 307, 99 S.Ct. 2781, 61 L.Ed.2d 560 (1979): whether the evidence, viewed in the light most favorable to the prosecution, will support a finding of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Defendant herein was convicted of theft of gasoline having a value of over $500.00 in violation of LSA-R.S. 14:67.

Upon review of all the evidence received at trial, we conclude that sufficient evidence has been presented by the state to prove defendant misappropriated approximately 6,000 gallons of clean usable gasoline, both leaded and unleaded, without the consent of the owner, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner thereof. In addition, the testimony of two eye witnesses to the theft, Jeffrey Gainey and Sebastian Roccafort, who testified that they received $1,700.00 and $300.00 respectively, for their part in the transaction, was sufficient to sustain a finding that the value of the stolen property exceeded $500.00.

Considering all reasonable inferences to be drawn from testimony and evidence in the record, under the standard set forth in LSA-C.Cr.P. 821, we are convinced that there is sufficient evidence from which a jury could have concluded beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant herein was guilty of the offense charged.

There is no merit to this assignment of error.

The conviction and sentence are affirmed.

AFFIRMED.

FOOTNOTES

[1] LSA-C.Cr.P. 729.5:

"Art. 729.5. Failure to comply; sanctions

A. If at any time during the course of the proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with this Chapter or with an order issued pursuant to this Chapter, the court may order such party to permit the discovery or inspection, grant a continuance, order a mistrial on motion of the defendant, prohibit the party from introducing into evidence the subject matter not disclosed, or enter such other order, other than dismissal, as may be appropriate.

B. In addition to the sanctions authorized in Part A hereof, if at any time prior or subsequent to final disposition the court finds that either the state through the district attorney or assistant district attorney or the defendant or his counsel has wilfully failed to comply with this Chapter or with an order issued pursuant to this Chapter, such failure shall be deemed to be a constructive contempt of court."

[2] Defendant did file a motion for dismissal, which is specifically prohibited under LSA-C.Cr.P. 729.5.

18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
DOCKET NO. 97,200 & 97,221
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA
VERSUS
JOHNNY SAGONA

MOTION FOR DISCOVERY

NOW INTO COURT, through undersigned counsel comes defendant, JOHNNY SAGONA, who requests discovery and/or inspection pursuant to LAS-C.CR.P Article 716 et seq.

1.

Permission to inspect copy or otherwise reproduce any relevant written or recorded confession or statement of any nature of the defendant in the possession, custody, control or knowledge of the district attorney.

2.

Defendant is entitled to be informed of the existence of any oral confession or statement made by defendant which the district attorney is to specify when, where and to whom such oral confession or statement was made.

3.

Defendant is entitled to be informed of the substance or any oral statement made by the defendant which the State intends to offer in evidence, whether made before or after arrest, and which oral statement was made in response to interrogation by any person then known by the defendant to be a law enforcement officer.

4.

Defendant is entitled to be furnished a copy of any criminal arrests and convictions in the possession of the district attorney or any law enforcement agency.

5.

Defendant is entitled to and requests authorization from the court to permit inspection, copying, examination, scientific testing, or photographing of all books, papers, or documents, photographs and tangible objects within possession, custody or control of the State, and which:

a. are favorable to the defendant and which are material and relevant to the issue of guilt or punishment, or

b. are intended for use by the State as evidence at the trial, or

c. were obtained from or belong to the defendant.

6.

Defendant requests and is entitled to inspect and/or copy any results or reports, or copies thereof, of scientific tests or experiments made in connection with or material to the instant case, which are in the possession, custody, control, knowledge of the district attorney and intended for use at trial.

7.

Defendant is entitled to and request to be informed of the State's intent to offer evidence of the commission of any other crime admissable under the authority of R.S.15:445 or R.S.15:446.

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